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road securities and on the different divisions of railroad accounts perhaps will make the book worth while as a supplementary text in a college course. At any rate, the obvious gaps and abridgments may stimulate uninformed readers to make further investigations, since the author imparts to the topics he touches an interest which should provoke a desire for fuller knowledge on the part of his readers.

A. A. OSBORNE.

*University of Pittsburgh.*

WOLFF, HENRY W. *Coöperation in Agriculture*. Pp. ix, 378. Price, 6d. London: P. S. King and Son, 1913.

Success in coöperation is like success in any of the professions, depending upon the earnestness, the experience and even the schooling of the coöperators. Systematic instruction by teachers is therefore supplied in various countries where the nature of coöperation is best understood. "Indeed, sound coöperation without education placed in the forefront is unthinkable. . . . In Germany there are special courses of lectures everywhere in every province—courses of two days, of three or four days, up to four weeks." Among others, a six months' annual course of training for revisors (that is auditors of coöperative accounts) a special *seminar* in coöperation at the University of Halle, and a great variety of courses for women . . . so with variations in Belgium, Russia, Poland, etc.

The supreme importance of the individual coöperator, the self-reliant man, constitutes an argument against aid by government or by private patrons, which "spoil the main material." In Italy *classe rurali* formed by the priesthood have declined 25 per cent in four years. The French government-aided agriculturist refuses to accumulate reserve funds or to assume serious liability. In Germany and France there is an open revolt against government assistance. "Who pays, governs." "A government cannot possibly know what is wanted in coöperation."

Thus Mr. Wolff's doctrine: as to description, he has assembled a great quantity of information relating to coöperation throughout the world; probably no other similar book on the subject contains so much information, although it is from the limits of space necessarily lacking in detail.

A. P. WINSTON.

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WOMER, PARLEY P. *The Church and the Labor Conflict*. Pp. x, 302. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

Bad proof reading, mis-statement of titles, mis-spelling of names, erroneous dates—these do not enhance the value of Dr. Womer's book. In fact, these palpable errors cause one to question the accuracy of the quotations with which the book abounds. The volume contains nothing new—nothing, in fact that has not been printed before. This is not in disparagement of Dr. Womer's skill in weaving a dozen interesting chapters out of numerous quotations, plus the author's point of view, which indicates his wide reading on the subject of